(XLVIIIth Year.) THE (No. 2419.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1793.

STATE of MARYLAND.

An ACT for NATURALIZATION, Paſſed July Seſſion, 1779.

WHEREAS the increaſe of people is a means to advance the wealth and ſtrength of this ſtate: And whereas many foreigners from the lenity of our government, the ſecurity afforded by our conſtitution and laws to civil and religious liberty, the mildneſs of our climate, the fertility of our ſoil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and ſettle in this ſtate, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born ſubjects of this ſtate do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That every perſon who ſhall hereafter come into this ſtate, from any nation, kingdom or ſtate, and ſhall, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this ſtate, repeat and ſubſcribe a declaration of his belief in the Chriſtian religion, and take, repeat and ſubſcribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a Quaker, Menoniſt or Dunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do ſwear, or affirm, that "I will hereafter become a ſubject to the ſtate of "Maryland, and will be faithful and bear true alle-"giance to the ſaid ſtate, and that I do not hold my-"ſelf bound to yield any allegiance or obedience to "any king or prince, or any other ſtate or govern-"ment," (which ſaid oath or affirmation, and ſubſcription aforeſaid, reſpectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are here empowered to adminiſter and take) ſhall, thereupon and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; and ſhall be thenceforth entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; provided, that no perſon who ſhall become a natural born ſubject of this ſtate, by virtue of this act, ſhall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council or general aſſembly, or as a delegate to congreſs, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall have reſided within this ſtate ſeven years previous to ſuch election or appointment, and ſhall have the property and eſtate required by the conſtitution and form of government, to execute any of the ſaid offices reſpectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council ſhall, before the ſeſſion of every general court, return a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, and make the ſaid declaration reſpectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the ſaid court; and any judge of the general court, adminiſtering and taking the ſaid oath or affirmation, ſhall return, to the next general court, a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, and make the ſaid declaration reſpectively, before him, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the ſaid court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any perſon's having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, and having made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the ſaid court, entered among the minutes, of any perſon's having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, and having made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a ſufficient teſtimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born ſubject, and as ſuch ſhall be allowed in every court of this ſtate.

And, to encourage ſuch foreigners to come and ſettle in this ſtate, *Be it enacted,* That no tax ſhall be impoſed on any ſuch foreigner coming into this ſtate and taking and ſubſcribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforeſaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this ſtate.

And, to encourage ſuch foreigners, tradeſmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and ſettle in this ſtate, *Be it enacted,* That no tax ſhall be impoſed on any ſuch foreigner, being a tradeſman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this ſtate, and taking and ſubſcribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforeſaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this ſtate.

ARRET de NATURALIZATION, paſſé dans le Séance de Juillet, 1779.

DAUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richeſſes et la force de cet état; et d'autant que la modération de notre gouvernement, la ſecurité donnée par notre conſtitution et les loix pour la liberté civile et religieuſe, la douceur de notre climat, la fertilité de notre ſol, et les avantages de notre commerce, peuvent exciter beaucoup d'étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, ſi on les feſoit participants des avantages et des priviléges dont nos ſujets naturels jouiſſent;

C'eſt pourquoi l'Aſſemblée Générale de Maryland a paſſée un Arrêt, Que toute perſonne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce ſoit, et qui répétera et ſignera, pardevant le gouverneur et ſon conſeil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ſes juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de ſa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera et ſignera, le ſerment ſuivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il eſt Quaqre, Menoniſt ou Dunker) *ſavoir*—"Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je ſerai do-"rénavant fidel ſujet de l'état de Maryland, et que "je ne me crois point obligé d'être ſoumis à l'obéiſance "d'aucun roi ou prince, ou d'aucun autre état ou "gouvernement,"—(lequel ſerment, ou affirmation, et ſignature ſuſdit, ſera adminiſtré et pris, reſpectivement, par le gouverneur et le conſeil, ou par la cour générale, ou par quelqu'un de ſes juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, leſquels ſont munis de ce pouvoir) ſera dorénavant eſtimé et conſideré comme ſujet natif de cet état, et ſera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des priviléges du dit état; pourvu que perſonne de ceux qui en ſeront devenu ſujets, en vertu de cet arrêt, ne ſoit élu pour ſervir dans aucun emploi civil, comme gouverneur, membre du conſeil ou de l'aſſemblée générale, ou délégue du congrés, qu'il n'ait fait ſa réſidence dans cet état, ſept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointement, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds réquiré par la conſtitution et la form du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il ſoit ordonné, Que le greffier du conſeil portera à la ſéance de chaque cour générale, une liſte des noms des perſonnes qui auront pris et ſignés le dit ſerment ou affirmation, et fait la dit déclaration reſpectivement, pardevant le gouverneur, et pardevant le conſeil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au greffier de la cour générale, et pour être mis dans les memoires de la dite cour: Et tout juge de la cour générale, qui aura adminiſtré et pris le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, portera à la premiere cour générale, une liſte des noms des perſonnes qui auront pris et ſigné le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, reſpectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, au greffier de la cour générale, pour être enrégiſtrée dans les mémoires de la dite cour.

Et qu'il ſoit ordonné, Que le greffier du conſeil, ou quelque juge de la cour générale, ou le greffier de la dite cour, ou celui de quelque cour de comté, donnera à toute perſonne, qui aura pris et ſigné le dit ſerment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et ſigné la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroit, par la liſte de quelque juge de la dite cour, enregiſtré dans les mémoires, que toute perſonne qui aura pris et ſigné le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et ſigné la dite déclaration, ſera eſtimé, dans toutes les cours de cet état, ſujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, *Qu'il ſoit ordonné,* Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et ſigneront la déclaration, et le ſerment, ou affirmation ſuſdit, ſeront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute impôt, pendant deux ans après leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les gens de metiers, ou artiſans, et les manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet état, *Qu'il ſoit ordonné,* Qu'il ne ſera imposé aucun impôt ſur eux ni ſur leurs biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet état; pourvu qu'ils prennent et ſignent la déclaration et le ſerment, ou l'affirmation, ſuſdit.

STAAT MARYLAND.

NATURALISIRUNG-GESEZ,

Gegeben in der November Sizung, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung der Volkſmenge ein Mittel iſt den Reichthum und die Staerke dieſes Staates zu befoerdern: Und da viele Fremdlinge durch die Gelindigkeit unſerer Regierung, die Sicherheit welche durch unſere Verfaſſung und Geſeze buergerlicher und gottesdienſtlicher Freyheit verſchaffet iſt, die Milde unſeres Himmels-Striches, die Fruchtbarkeit unſeres Bodens und durch die Vortheile unſeres Handels veranlaſſet werden moegen in dieſem Staate ſich niederzulaſſen, wenn ſie der Vortheile und Vorrechte, welche die eingebohrnen Buerger dieſes Staates genieſſen, theilhaftig gemacht werden wuerden:

Es ſey deſswegen durch die Allgemeine (Geſezgebende) Verſamlung von Maryland zum Geſez gemacht, Daſs jede Perſon, die hinfuero in dieſen Staat kommt, von irgend einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte, oder vor irgend einem Richter deſſelben, oder vor irgend einem Grafſchafts Gerichte dieſes Staates eine Erklaerung ſeines Glaubens an die Chriſtliche Religion nachſpricht und unterſchreibet, und den folgenden Eid, oder Betheurung wenn er ein Quaker, Menoniſt oder Dunker waere, leiſtet, nachſpricht und unterſchreibet:—"Ich, A. B. ſchwere, oder betheure, "daſs ich hinfuero ein Buerger des Staats Maryland "werden will, und dem beſagten Staate treu, und "wahrhaftig ergeben ſeyn will, und daſs ich mich "nicht verbunden erachte, irgend einem Koenige oder "Fuerſten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder "Regierung irgend eine Unterwuerfigkeit oder Gehor-"ſam zu leiſten"—(welch beſagten Eid oder Betheurung, und vorbemeldete Unterſchrift, reſpective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gericht, oder irgend ein Richter deſſelben, oder irgend ein Grafſchafts Gericht hierbey bevollmaechtiget ſind ſich leiſten zu laſſen und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebohrner Burger dieſes Staats zu ſeyn geachtet, dafuer gehalten und angeſehen ſeyn ſoll; und von deman zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebohrnen Buergers dieſes Staats berechtiget ſeyn ſoll; mit der Bedingung, daſs niemand der ein eingebohrner Buerger dieſes Staats in Kraft dieſes Geſezes werden wird, zu irgend einen oeffentlichen Amt beſtellet, oder als Gouverneur, Glied des Rathes, oder der Allgemeinen Verſamlung oder als Abgeordneter zum Congreſs erwaehlbar ſeyn ſoll, er habe denn ſieben Jahre vor ſolcher Erwaehlung oder Beſtellung in dieſem Staate gewohnet, und beſize das Eigenthum und Vermoegen, welches bey der Verfaſſung und Regierungs form erheiſchet wird, irgend eines beſagter reſpectiven Aemter zu verwalten.

Und es ſey zum Geſez gemacht, Daſs der Schreiber des Rathes, vor jeder Sizung des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts ein Verſeichniſs der Namen derjenigen Perſonen, welche vor dem Gouverneur und Rath beſagten Eid oder Betheurung reſpective leiſten und unterſchreiben, und beſagte Erklaerung machen werden, und der Zeit wann geleiſtet und gemacht, einliefern ſolle, damit er es in beſagtem Gerichts Protokoll einſchreibe: Und irgend ein Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, der beſagten Eid oder Betheurung vor ſich leiſten laeſst, ſoll bey dem naechſten Allgemeinen Gerichte ein Verzeichniſs der Namen der Perſonen, welche vor ihm beſagten Eid oder Betheurung reſpective geleiſtet und unterſchrieben und beſagte Erklaerung gethan haben werden, und der Zeit wann geleiſtet und gethan, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts einliefern, damit er es dem Protokoll beſagten Gerichts einverleibe.

Und es ſey zum Geſez gemacht, Daſs ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Raths, oder von irgend einem Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, oder von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen oder irgend eines Grafſchafts-Gerichts: Daſs irgend eine Perſon beſagten Eid oder Betheurung geleiſtet und unterſchrieben und beſagte Erklaerung gethan und unterſchrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, daſs es aus dem protokollirten Berichte irgend eines Richters beſagten Gerichts erhelle, irgend eine Perſon habe beſagten Eid oder Betheurung genleiſtet und unterſchrieben und beſagte Erklaerung gethan und unterſchrieben—fuer ein zulaengliches Zeugniſs und Beweis deſſen, und davon, daſs ſolche Perſon Bueger ſey, geachtet und gehalten, und dafuer in Jedem Gerichtshofe dieſes Staats anerkannt werden ſolle.

Und, um ſolche Fremdlinge aufzumuntern in dieſen Staat zu kommen und ſich darin niederzulaſſen, *Sey es zum Geſez gemacht,* daſs, fuer einen Zeitraum von zwey Jahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſem Staate, irgend einem ſolchen Fremdlinge, der in dieſen Staat kommt, und vorbemeldete Erklaerung und Eid oder Betheurung thut und unterſchreibet, ihm oder ſeinem Eigenthume, *keine Abgabe* auferleget werden ſolle.

Und, um ſolche Fremdlinge, Gewerbtreibende, Handwerker und Fabrikanten, aufzumuntern zu kommen und in dieſem Staate ſich niederzulaſſen, *Sey es zum Geſez gemacht,* daſs *keine Abgabe* irgend einem ſolchen Fremdlinge, der ein Gewerbtreibender, Handwerker oder Fabrikant iſt, in dieſen Staat kommt, und vorbeſagte Erklaerung und Eid oder Betheurung thut und unterſchreibet, oder ſeinem Eigenthume, fuer einen Zeitraum von vier Jahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſem Staate auferlegt werden ſolle.

HUY, *March* 11.

THE French troops before they quitted this place, on the 6th blew up the large arch of our bridge with a dreadful exploſion. After this diſaſtrous operation, which deranged a great number of houſes, they retreated towards Namur. The inhabitants of this place then tore up the tree of liberty which has produced ſuch bitter fruit. The town was illuminated in the evening, all the bells were ſet a ringing, and joy was viſible in every countenance. The French, however, being informed that none of the Auſtrians had yet arrived, returned at ſeven in the evening, to the number of from 8 to 900, with four pieces of cannon, to reſume their poſt and replant the tree of liberty; but they were diſlodged on the 9th, in the morning, by the troops of his imperial majeſty.

After a ſhort cannonade on both ſides, as ſome fragments of the arch of the bridge which the enemy had deſtroyed ſtill remained, the Auſtrians laid planks over it, on which they paſſed, even with their cavalry. The French then betook themſelves to flight, and with ſo great precipitation, that they abandoned their cannon and baggage. They loſt ſome men and many priſoners. The Auſtrians were received here with acclamations inſpired by the livelieſt and pureſt joy.

ROTTERDAM, *March* 22.

We have received the agreeable news, that on the 15th, 16th, and 17th inſtant, the French and Auſtrian armies were inceſſantly engaged. On the 16th the French took poſſeſſion of Tirlemont, but the next day a general action took place, which was fought with great obſtinacy, and great ſlaughter. At one time the Auſtrian line gave way, but the French preſſing forward with their uſual impetuoſity, fell into the utmoſt confuſion, and were trampled down by the cavalry. The havoc was immenſe. Their loſs was not leſs than 10,000 killed, and 3000 taken priſoners, with ſeventy pieces of cannon. The loſs of the Auſtrians did not amount to more than 1400. The French retired to their entrenched camp at Louvain.

LEGHORN, *March* 8.

The captain of a Raguſan veſſel arrived here from Bonne, in Barbary, with a cargo of wheat, relates that the Algerine cruiſers having taken eight Dutch ſhips, carried them on the 5th of February into Algiers, but that the Dey immediately ordered them to be releaſed, that they might proceed to their reſpective places of deſtination, becauſe the term of 30 days, fixed by his excellency for the commencement of hoſtilities, were not then expired; and that the Vikil Hadgi, of the marine, a ſworn enemy to the chriſtians, had openly diſapproved of this generous action, and had incited the Turks and Moors to condemn it ſo much, that the Reys Selemi, a renegado Jew, ſaid publicly, that to releaſe theſe prizes were unjuſt—that they expoſed their lives by going out to cruiſe—and that now, when they had the good fortune to take ſome prizes, his excellency had ſet them at liberty.—The Dey being informed of this behaviour, fell into a violent paſſion, and ordered the Vikil Hadgi to cauſe the mutinous Reys Selemi to be immediately beheaded. The Vikil Hadgi, inſtead of executing the order, concealed the criminal on board a corſair; but his excellency was ſo much irritated that he wiſhed to ſend the Vikil Hadgi to the priſon of Daſarcagi, to be there ſtrangled. The Dey, however, on the preſſing intreaties of his wife, and the wife of the Vikil Hadgi, ſiſter to the former, gave him his life, but condemned him to exile—and the ſentence was immediately executed, the criminal being put on board a Spaniſh ſhip, which was inſtantly obliged to ſet ſail. This diſgrace of the declared enemy of the chriſtians has greatly rejoiced the conſuls of commercial nations at Algiers; and what adds to their pleaſure is, that the vacant poſt of the Vikil Hadgi, has been given by the Dey to his nephew, a young Turk, formerly from the Levant, and who is of a very amiable character. The port captain has alſo been diſgraced, and his place ſupplied by another.

FRANCFORT, *March* 21.

Yeſterday general Cuſtine, ſeconded by col. Houchard, attacked with 12 battalions of infantry, a battery of cannon, and 20 ſquadrons, the Pruſſian colonel Seculi, who had poſted himſelf near Stromberg, with only 200 infantry and 150 huſſars and dragoons. The action continued from ſeven o'clock in the morning till one in the afternoon, when colonel Seculi, on account of the great ſuperiority of the enemy, was obliged to retire to Rheimbellin. The Pruſſians loſt 32 men, the French 300.

LONDON, *April* 3.

Private letters from Conſtantinople ſtate, that a conſpiracy has been detected at the Ottoman court. The French had, by preſents and promiſes, corrupted the greateſt part of the Turkiſh miniſtry, and endeavoured to induce them to murder the grand ſignior. Every thing had already been ſo concerted, that his ſublime highneſs was to be ſtrangled, and war declared againſt Auſtria and Ruſſia.

The Ruſſian charge d'affaires at Conſtantinople had the good fortune to diſcover the whole of the plot, and to give timely notice of it to the Sultan. All the accomplices were inſtantly ſtrangled, and many Frenchmen, who even had but the remoteſt concern in it, were declared outlaws, and their property was confiſcated. Every aſſurance of peace and good underſtanding was then given to our court, and to that of Peterſburgh. The internuncio, who was about a twelvemonth ago at that court, was amongſt the conſpirators, and has received his due reward.

About twenty large privateers are now in a very forward ſtate at Havre de Grace. They mount from 18 to 24 guns, and ſome Iriſh adventurers have been noticed as being buſy in theſe equipments!

HAGUE, *April* 1.

[By Expreſs.]

Early this morning the important intelligence was confirmed here, that the French garriſons of Gertruydenberg and Breda had both ſurrendered on Saturday laſt, to the combined Pruſſians and Dutch, on condition, that the garriſons might march out with the honours of war into France; which, after much difficulty, was granted them; that the citadel of Antwerp had alſo ſurrendered to prince Cobourg's army on the ſame terms, after the town had been five days in poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians; and that the Dutch commodore, commanding in the Scheld, had burnt off that city, the French 16 gun ſloop of war, l'Ariel, (taken from the Engliſh laſt war) and three other armed ſhips, with the loſs only of three men.

The [illegible] of the French, under Dumourier and [illegible], have retreated precipitately towards Valenciennes and Liſle. The prince of Cobourg's army [illegible] Bruſſels.

BOSTON, *May* 9.

We are informed that there are letters in town, from reſpectable characters in London, of a late date, which mention, that Mr. Pitt had informed the houſe of Commons, that there was a proſpect of matters being accommodated with France, and that he acknowledged the French fleet to be ſuperior to the Engliſh.

How far theſe accounts may be credited we pretend not to ſay, but the following paragraph, from a London paper by the laſt arrival, will perhaps give an explanation of the matter:

"The king of Pruſſia has demanded a categorical anſwer of our court, whether it is their determination to join ſpiritedly with the combined powers, for re-eſtabliſhing monarchy in France; and in caſe they ſhould not, it was his determination immediately to withdraw himſelf with his force from the field, and to retire to his own dominions."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of reputation in London, to his friend in this town, dated March 28 and 30.

"The report of the day is, that on the 22d inſtant, the grand army of Dumourier was entirely defeated by the Pruſſians and Auſtrians, with very great ſlaughter, and that they have re-poſſeſſed themſelves of the Belgic Provinces.

"March 30. The entire defeat of Dumourier is contradicted; he was worſted on the 18th, but is ſince ſtrongly fortified near Bruſſels."

[The above extract is from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, and well known in this town.]

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 15.

Bulletin, of field marſhal prince Saxe Cobourg, of the action which took place on the 18th of March, near Tirlemont.

OUR van guard, which marched 14th inſt. from Tongres, took up their cantonments beyond that town. The 15th they advanced to Orſmaal—their head quarters were eſtabliſhed at St. Tron, and the body of the army cantoned beyond St. Tron. The light troops met the enemy on the road of Tirlemont, and drove them through that place and beyond it.

On the 16th the army left their cantonments, in order to form a camp beyond the river Gelhe, when the two armies met unexpectedly, on their march; for the enemy advanced from Louvain with a deſign to ſurpriſe us in our cantonments. The enemy had juſt retaken their poſition of the town of Tirlemont, which they before had evacuated. A very ſevere cannonade began on both ſides, which continued the whole day, but with very little loſs on either ſide, when night put an end to that combat.

As our army could not reach the river of grand Gelhe, and as we ſhould have been in want of water in our then poſition, the field marſhal prince Cobourg ordered a retreat in the evening towards the road of Orſmaal, and the army occupied during the night the heights along the little river of Gelhe.

On the 17th our army took a poſition which was not defenſible. It was taken merely for the purpoſe of having an extent of ground, to enable us to attack the enemy on ſeveral quarters at once, in caſe they advanced. The little river of Gelhe was in our front, and our van was poſted along that river; our right wing extended to the road of St. Tron, where the van guard, under command of the arch duke Charles, was encamped, and next to them the whole army, in two lines of battle; the firſt, under command of general count Colloredo; and the ſecond, under the prince of Wurtemburg. They had the villages of Orſmaal, Guthenhoſen, and Neervinden in front. Their left wing was commanded by general count Clairfayt; this wing was going to take poſt between Racour and Landen. The enemy remained in their poſition behind Tirlemont.

On the 18th we ſaw the enemy at day break, marching towards us in different columns. They extended to the right and left of the road towards the heights on this ſide Tirlemont, in ſuch a manner that their right reached Guthenhoſen, and their left Willmorſum. About eight in the morning a column, preceded by a quantity of heavy artillery, advanced on the road of St. Tron towards Orſmaal, from which place they diſlodged our franc corps, and raiſed conſiderable batteries near the church.

The arch duke, on his ſide, immediately raiſed batteries with the artillery of the van guard, and diſmounted ſeveral cannon of the enemy, which, however, they had the ſkill to ſupply inſtantly by others.

Although this was an obſtacle to their advancing, they, however, puſhed forward with ſo much activity, that they profited by the advantage of the ground, and marched a column on the left towards the water, and another through Racour upon our flanks, and even on our back, in order to turn us, leaving at the ſame time a ſufficient number of troops in the centre, to make uſe of them in caſe of neceſſity.

The field marſhal planned his attacks againſt their different columns in this manner. The prince of Wurtemburg was ordered to advance on his left towards the water, and lieutenant field marſhal Benjoſky advanced on the road towards Orſmaal and Donmael. The arch duke Charles marched with two battalions of Starey into the village of Orſmaal, general Clairfayt towards Racour, and count Colloredo remained in the centre; theſe generals beat the French on all ſides and repulſed them.

General Dumourier, at the head of 30,000 men, conducted in perſon the principal attack near Racour, on which the fate of the action depended; but general Clairfayt marched his reſerve, which conſiſted ſcarcely of 8000 men, and repulſed Dumourier, who, although he had raiſed his forces again, was overthrown a ſecond time.

During this attack near Racour the enemy advanced a column upon our centre, but count Colloredo repulſed them, and diſlodged them from the village of Neervinden, where he poſted himſelf, when night again terminated an engagement which laſted eleven hours, which alſo prevented our troops from purſuing the enemy any further.

The extraordinary bravery with which our troops fought coſt us dear, [illegible] men, amongſt whom we reckon major Hugo Adewelli, killed, general Roberts and colonel Riche, wounded, and alſo ſeveral other officers. The enemy have loſt 4000 men killed and wounded. We have taken from them their above 30 pieces of cannon.

March 19. We perceived this morning a ſtrong rear guard employed in the poſition which the enemy had yeſterday, retreating with conſiderable diſorder, and general Benjoſky was detached with ſix battalions of infantry, and ten ſquadrons of cavalry to purſue them. He ſucceeded by ſkillful manœuvres in diſlodging their rear, ſo that this general with his detachment are at preſent very near Tirlemont.

SAXE COBOURG.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT,

By field marſhal prince of Saxe Cobourg of the further operations of the Auſtrian army, March 20.

Lieutenant field marſhal Benjoſky drove the French from Tirlemont, and purſued them to the diſtance of a league and a half beyond that town. The enemy covered their retreat with much order and coolneſs. Exactly at noon our army advanced on the right, and paſſed Tirlemont. Part of them encamped behind that town, having in their rear the large rivulet of Ghethe, on their centre the cauſeway which conducts to Louvain; the body of reſerve on the right, and the village of Hougard behind them.

Colonel baron de Mylius, who was detached from Kempen, with two battalions of the regiment of Wallis, had received orders to diſlodge the enemy, on the 20th from Deiſt, which he happily executed and with much ſkill, as appears by the following account.

"At ſeven o'clock in the morning, colonel de Mylius attacked Deiſt, and was at firſt repulſed, but on the ſecond attack he entered the town on both ſides, took fifty priſoners, and ſeized one cannon beſides ſeveral carriages. Our loſs amounts to fifty men killed or wounded, one of whom is a captain. The enemy having been cut off from the cauſeway of Louvain, were obliged to retire towards Heerenthal. On the 21ſt the army reſted.

TIRLEMONT, March 22.

At break of day our army marched forward in three columns. The firſt advanced on the right of the cauſeway of Louvain, the ſecond on the left, and the third, which formed the van guard, directed its march towards Tourne.

When the ſecond column arrived at the heights where it was to encamp, it found them occupied by numerous bodies of French cavalry, and the village of Blamden, which was intended to cover their left wing, by a great number of their infantry.

The enemy were attacked on all ſides, but they made an obſtinate defence, procuring reinforcements, and ſupplying, by freſh troops, whom they brought from Louvain, and their camp behind that town, thoſe who had been repulſed.

The battle was bloody; our ſecond column loſt above 400 men, and the enemy more than 1000. They were, however, overcome by the bravery of the Imperial troops, driven from all their poſts, and forced to evacuate the town of Louvain, to quit the rivulet Dyl, and to retire behind Louvain towards Bruſſels.

The firſt column fell in, near Betemberg, with a body of the enemy, who occupied the heights between that village and Louvain, in order to cover the left. The enemy defended themſelves there for ſeven hours with the greateſt obſtinacy, but they were at length overcome and driven beyond the rivulet Dyl.

This battle was ſtill more bloody than that of the ſecond column, and we reckon our loſs, which is not yet properly aſcertained, at more than 5000 men; the enemy loſt above 2000. Our column took poſſeſſion of three cannons and one carriage.

The enemy abandoned at Louvain a conſiderable magazine. Terror and diſorder again increaſed among their troops. They have quitted the advantageous poſt which they occupied on the iron mountain, and are encamped before Bruſſels, between the Canal and the foreſt of Soignes.

[Signed] SAXE COBOURG.

BALTIMORE, *May* 21.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in the iſland of Grenada, to his correſpondent in this town, dated May [illegible]

"The Britiſh fleet, under the command of admiral Gardner, has arrived at Barbadoes, and commodore Thompſon, with two ſhips of the line, and a number of frigates, tranſports, &c. having on board between three and four thouſand troops, are momently expected at that iſland, which will make the Britiſh force in the Weſt Indies amount to fourteen ſhips of the line, as many frigates, and from eight to ten thouſand regular troops.—The capture of the French iſlands may therefore be ſhortly expected."

We have been favoured with the following copy of an addreſs, intended to be preſented to his excellency preſident Waſhington, by the merchants of Philadelphia. When this copy was taken, 500 had ſigned the addreſs in the courſe of four hours, and the ſigning was ſtill rapidly going forward.—

To GEORGE WASHINGTON, preſident of the United States.

SENSIBLE that nothing is wanting to the happineſs of the people of the United States, but to continue in peace under their excellent laws and government, the merchants and traders of the city of Philadelphia, beg leave to [illegible] to you the high ſenſe they entertain of the wiſdom and goodneſs which dictated your proclamation, declaring the [illegible] to be obſerved by the United States in the war in which ſeveral European powers are now engaged; and which, however it might ſerve the intereſt of the commerce for the time, they, as friends of all men and all nations, are bound [illegible].

Impreſſed, too, with [illegible] that in an inoffending conduct towards all [illegible] conſiſts the true policy of [illegible], it is their determination not only to pay [illegible] regard to the proclamation [illegible], but to diſcountenance, in the moſt pointed manner, any contrary diſpoſition in others; examples of which, they are perſuaded, will ſeldom occur; the ſentiments juſt expreſſed being, as they have the ſatisfaction to find, the common language of the citizens of Pennſylvania.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, received by the ſhip Peggy, arrived at Philadelphia, dated the 5th of April.

"Since my laſt, the French arms have been very unſucceſsful in this country; the bombardment againſt Williamſtadt, which was continued from the 13th of February till the 11th of March, has ceaſed, the French leaving behind all their cannon and ammunition: They have likewiſe left Leykerland, where the Auſtrians obtained a victory, and made a great booty. Dumourier's retreat out of Brabant to the borders of France, after three ſevere engagements with the Auſtrians, in which the loſs of the former, in killed, is computed at twenty-five and that of the latter at fifteen thouſand men, however courageouſly that general conducted himſelf, has created much alarm in the minds of the people. In ſhort, the declaration of war, by the convention, againſt Spain and Portugal, the taking of Hamburg and Bremen veſſels, and likewiſe American bottoms, laden with produce for either of the contending powers, has thrown the commercial as well as political concerns into the utmoſt conſternation.

"P. S. It was currently reported on our exchange this day, that Dumourier had accepted the white cockade, and gone over to the Auſtrians, to form the conſtitution on its old baſis."

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 23.

On Monday laſt the ſtudents of St. John's College in this city underwent a public examination. The higher claſſes in the mathematical and philoſophical ſchools, under the inſpection of Mr. M'Dowell, principal, and the Rev. Mr. Higinbothom, vice-principal, gave convincing proofs of the great exertions of thoſe gentlemen in the departments of ſcience and literature committed to their care. Several difficult geometrical theorems were demonſtrated by the pupils of Mr. M'Dowell upon the principles of the mathematics, confirmed by arithmetical and algebraic calculations, with that eaſe and perſpicuity which evince a clear comprehenſion of the ſubject. In the higher claſſes of Greek and Latin, their pupils gave equal ſatiſfaction. Their knowledge, not only of thoſe languages, but of the ſubjects treated on by the authors put into their hands, ſhewed the effect of able inſtruction, and ſtudious diligence. The youth in the grammar ſchool, each claſs of which was ſeparately examined, performed in a manner highly to the credit of Mr. M'Grath, the profeſſor, and Meſſieurs Priestly and Scot, the tutors. This younger part of the ſeminary gave flattering aſſurances of their ſucceeding with equal merit to thoſe ſtations, which their elder fellow ſtudents now occupy.

After the concluſion of the examination ſeveral orations from Livy, Cicero, Salluſt and Tacitus, were delivered by the young gentlemen. As this part of the exhibition was not at firſt intended, they were in ſome meaſure unprepared. Notwithſtanding, they pronounced them with much ſpirit and energy, and with ſuitable action. The young gentlemen, who delivered them, were Maſters Carr, Goldſborough, Tſchudy, Cooke, Lomax, jun. Shaw, ſen. Stewart and Clark, jun.

Maſter Walley favoured the audience with a compoſition which diſplayed the ſtyle of a ſcholar, and the ſentiments of a truly patriotic American. Two Greek dialogues from Lucian were rehearſed by Maſters Cooke, Clark, Key, Murray, Shaw and Maynard, in which the humour of that author was well ſupported and characteriſed. Some of theſe young gentlemen do not exceed fourteen years of age. The whole concluded with a ſpeech in Greek from Homer by Maſter Lomax, ſen. whoſe deſerts are not inferior to thoſe of his brother ſtudents mentioned above.

It, no doubt, afforded a conſiderable degree of ſatisfaction to the viſitors and governors of St. John's College, not merely as truſtees, but as citizens, to ſee the intention of that noble inſtitution hitherto ſo effectually purſued. The proficiency of the ſtudents proves the propriety of the plan of education adopted, as well as the ability and endeavours of the profeſſors and tutors. A proper adherence to this plan, and a ſtrict attention to other intereſting particulars, which thoſe who undertake the ſuperintendence will undoubtedly give, muſt inſure the proſperous continuance of a ſeminary, which, as it diſpels ignorance, and its conſequent evils, muſt produce thoſe advantages, public and private, that ever accompany knowledge and information. Thoſe gentlemen, ſtrangers, who favoured the examination with their attendance, expreſſed their approbation in high terms. Some of them accuſtomed to colleges were pleaſed to obſerve, that the ſtudents of St. John's, at their firſt public exhibition, acquitted themſelves in a manner that would not have diſcredited veteran collegians.

Meſſieurs Green,

By inſerting the underwritten in your uſeful paper you will oblige,

A Correspondent.

To the PLANTERS.

THE proclamation iſſued by the preſident of the United States of America, declaratory of the diſpoſition of our government towards the European belligerent powers, [illegible] but the crop on its way to the [illegible] is ſo very ſhort of the accuſtomed quantity, that it cannot poſſibly be equal to the extraordinary demand for that grateful herb, which the European war muſt neceſſarily create—Your ſituation is a moſt eligible one—Who will be the purchaſers?—Kings—And what are the objects in diſpute between the contending parties? *Crowns—Crowns—Crowns*—Tom Paine's prophecy is fulfilling with giant ſtrides—The *deſpots of Europe* are cloſely leagued againſt France—If they do not ſucceed in their project of cutting up the liberties of Europe by the roots, *the kingly trade* will ſpeedily be aboliſhed throughout the world—Your tobacco is an abſolute neceſſary—without it, neither the republican nor the royal armies can keep the field—When monarchy is at ſtake, and your tobacco is equally the means of preſerving and deſtroying it, is it ſuppoſeable that the contending parties will not give *a generous price* for an article ſo very valuable to their different intereſts? *Tell it not in Gath, publiſh it not in the ſtreets of Aſkalon*—My brother planters, be firm and united—If you perſevere in the line of conduct which has diſtinguiſhed the major part of your body for the laſt few years, you will with a quick ſtep advance to that ſtate which conſtitutes the ſubſtantial happineſs of man—Independence—I expect that the agents for the *royal purchaſers* will, as is the uſual conduct of ſuch characters, exerciſe all their ingenuity in endeavouring to alarm you with the expected arrival of a plentiful ſupply of tobacco of *ſuperior quality in the Britiſh ports from Sierra Leone*—You may take it for a fact, that cannot be authentically denied by any man, that the conſumption of tobacco muſt increaſe with the progreſſive augmentation of the European armies—Again, my brethren, be firm and united—you will then look your adverſaries in the face with a ſteady countenance. A gentleman, *whoſe agency* is infinitely more pleaſing, will ſoon make his appearance among you, by the name of Mr. *Rattle the Caſh*—he is a very reſpectable character of *Sterling Worth*, to whoſe intimate acquaintance I ſhall be very happy in having an opportunity of introducing my brother planters—but—be firm and united.

The PLANTER's FRIEND.

Anne-Arundel, May 19, 1793.

George Johnſon,

At his DRY and WET GOODS STORE,
At the Head of the Dock,
Lately in the occupation of Mr. *John Randall*,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the public, that he has now on hand, and for ſale, on the very loweſt terms, a beautiful aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon.

He has alſo juſt received from Philadelphia, a quantity of very fine hyſon tea, excellent bloom and ſun raiſins, Florence oil in flaſks, capers, anchovies, and a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate, which, added to the articles he formerly had in that line, forms an excellent and extenſive aſſortment of GROCERIES.

JOHN MUNROE,

Boot & Shoe-Maker,
Cornhill-Street,
ANNAPOLIS,

RETURNS his hearty thanks to his cuſtomers for their patronage, and begs leave to inform them, and the public in general, that he has again received from LONDON, a ſupply of freſh Spaniſh and Morocco leather, together with ſundry other articles. Having ſupplied himſelf with a general aſſortment of materials, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to furniſh thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, with any article belonging to any of the various branches of his buſineſs.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Spaniſh and Morocco leather, New-England black and white ſtuff ſhoes, gentlemens ſhoe, knee and boot buckles, ſpurs, childrens claſps, ſhoe-makers tools, ſhoe heels, black balls, and ſundry other articles, all of which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.

N. B. Store keepers in the country may be ſupplied with ladies ſlippers by the dozen, or larger quantity. A generous profit will be allowed on his ſelling price.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Leonard-town, which, if not taken up before the firſt day of July next, will be returned to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

JOHN A. THOMAS, Eſq; St. Mary's county, 2 letters.
Rob. Cheſley, Eſq; ditto 1
Robert Clarke, ditto 1
Burt. Tarlton, ditto 1
Col. Rob. Jarboe, ditto 1
Jno. Leich, ditto 1
Rich. Llewellen, ditto 1
Charles Leigh, ditto 1
Jno. Murray, painter, Baltimore,
Miſs Rebecca Adderton, care of Edw. Swan, Allan's Freſh,

May 7, 1793.

R. TAYLOR

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to return thanks to [illegible]

A LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Poſt-Office, Upper-Marlborough,
If not taken up before the firſt of July next, will be ſent to the general Poſt-Office, as dead letters.

BENJAMIN BERRY, Eſquire, Prince-George's county.
Mr. Thomas Black, Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's county.
Mr. John Brown, Queen-Anne's county, ſtate Maryland.
Meſſieurs Hanſon and Bond, Printers, Alexandria.
Miſs Rebecca Bayly, Prince-George's county.
Miſs Mary Beall, Upper-Marlborough.
The right reverend Thomas J. Claggett, poſt-office, Upper-Marlborough, (5 letters).
Mr. Thomas B. Clements, Upper-Marlborough.
Miſs Rebecca Fry.
Joſhua Groves, and Co. Queen-Anne, Patuxent river.
John Read Magruder, Eſquire, Upper-Marlborough.
William M'Blair, merchant, Lower-Marlborough.
Mr. John Malloway, Nine Bridges, Queen-Anne's county.
Mr. Thomas Lyles, Queen-Anne.
Mrs. Mary Lyles, Patuxent river, Maryland.
John Coats Jones, Eſquire, Inſpector Revenue, Cedar Point.
Henry Hunt, Eſquire, Sheriff, Calvert county.
Samuel Tyler, Eſquire, Regiſter Wills, Upper-Marlborough.
Mr. Roger Parke, Upper-Marlborough.
Colonel Joſeph Wilkinſon, Calvert county.
Colonel Gabriel Vanhorn, Prince-George's county.
Doctor Daniel Rawlings, Lower-Marlborough.
Captain Matthew Readmon, Nottingham.

SAMUEL HAMILTON, D. P. M.

Calvert county, May 4, 1793.

THE honourable the chancellor of this ſtate having appointed the ſubſcriber truſtee for the creditors of Francis King, of Calvert county, an inſolvent debtor, do hereby give notice, that he will ſell, at public auction, at Lower-Marlborough, on Monday the tenth day of June next, the property of ſaid Francis King, conſiſting of the reverſion of part of ſeveral tracts or parcels of land, lying in Prince-George's county, viz. Part of Brooke Grove and Reparation, now in the poſſeſſion of Levy Gantt and Richard Contee; alſo, part of a tract of land called Worton, now in the poſſeſſion of a certain —— Ferguſon, and one lot of land in Hawkins's and Beatty's Addition to George-town, on the following terms: the purchaſer to pay ready money, if the ſum ſhall not exceed five pounds current money, if more than five pounds, and under fifty pounds, to give bond to the truſtee as ſuch, with ſecurity if required, for the purchaſe money, with intereſt within one year from the time of ſale; if more than fifty pounds, the purchaſer ſhall give bond as aforeſaid, with ſecurity, for paying one half of the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within one year, and the reſidue, with intereſt, within two years from the time of ſale. The ſale will begin preciſely at 12 o'clock.

W. ALLEIN.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 12th inſt. a negro man named WILL, about 23 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high; had on, when he went away, a round felt hat, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, and a coarſe cloth over jacket, ſhort and round, he had other cloaths with him, which cannot well be deſcribed, he is likely, of a very dark complexion, full faced, and has a remarkable fine ſet of teeth, he is ſlow of ſpeech, and rather awkward in his manners, is a tolerable good blackſmith, but has never worked as foreman of a ſhop; he was formerly the property of Henry May, late of this county, blackſmith. This fellow was taken out of gaol at Alexandria, in Virginia, about eight days ago, but has ſince made his eſcape; when he was apprehended he had a forged paſs in his poſſeſſion, and it is expected he may have procured another. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro and brings him to me, or ſecures him in any gaol ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

RICHARD BEARD.

N. B. It is probable this fellow may endeavour to paſs for a free man, as there are many free blacks paſſing about the country; when he went to Alexandria his intention was to have made his eſcape by water. I therefore forewarn all maſters of veſſels, and others, from harbouring or concealing him at their peril, if they ſhould they may expect to be dealt with agreeably to law.

R. B.

Anne-Arundel county, June 20, 1792.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Mr. Thomas Semmes's plantation, near Port-Tobacco, [illegible] day of September, 1792, a [illegible] MARE, [illegible] hands three inches high, [illegible] no peculiarly diſtinctive mark from nature perceptible to the eye, her is hind docked, ſhod before, ſhe trots and gallops, and has a very tight and briſk [illegible] burning the lampers out of her mouth, has left very perceivable mark. Whoever [illegible] the above mare to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive [illegible] reward.

[illegible] STEWART.

By his Excellency

THOMAS SIM LEE, Eſquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a proclamation hath been iſſued by the Preſident of the United States, ſetting forth, that it is the duty and intereſt, and declaring it to be the diſpoſition, of the United States to obſerve a friendly and impartial conduct towards the ſeveral European powers now at war, and further exhorting and warning the citizens of the ſaid United States to avoid all acts and proceedings tending to contravene ſuch diſpoſition; And, whereas the ſecretary of ſtate, in communicating a copy of the aforeſaid proclamation, has intimated the expectation and reliance of the Preſident of the United States, that injunctions ſo intereſting to the happineſs and proſperity of this country, will have the aid of the executive power towards their general and ſtrict obſervance by the citizens of this ſtate; I have therefore, with the advice and conſent of the council, thought fit to iſſue this my proclamation, earneſtly exhorting the good people of this ſtate to obſerve the peaceable and impartial conduct recommended as aforeſaid by the Preſident of the United States, and I do further enjoin all the officers of this ſtate to be zealous and active in diſcouraging all proceedings that may be inconſiſtent with the pacific diſpoſition announced as aforeſaid, and endanger the happy ſtate of tranquillity which this country at preſent enjoys.

GIVEN under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

THOMAS S. LEE.

By his excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. clk. council. 3

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

THE ſubſcriber has for SALE, 315½ acres of well improved LAND, conſiſting of parts of two tracts called *Evans's Range* and *Higgins's Lot*, in Prince-George's county, within twelve miles of the federal city, and ten of Queen-Anne. The whole lies compact; it is well watered, and has plenty of ground fit for meadow, and nearly one half is wood-land. This land is well adapted for farming and planting, and now rents for £.56 per annum. There is on the tract a great quantity of fruit trees of various kinds, which are young and thriving. There is a good and convenient dwelling houſe on the land, and two good tobacco houſes. Mr. NATHAN SOPER, who lives near the place, will ſhew it to any perſon inclined to purchaſe. The title is indiſputable, and a general warranty will be given by the perſon having a fee-ſimple in the land. One fourth of the purchaſe money will be required in hand, and the payments for the remainder made eaſy to the purchaſer.

G. DUVALL.

Annapolis, 7th May, 1793. 3X

WAS committed to my cuſtody as a runaway, MARY BARTON, an Iriſh woman, who ſays ſhe belongs to PHILIP SCHOLL, of Garriſton Forreſt, Baltimore county;—ſhe is a young woman. Had on when ſhe was committed, a dark grounded calico gown with purple ſpots on it, a blue petticoat. Very black hair, and good countenance. The owner is deſired to take her away, pay charges and other expences.

3X WILLIAM D. BEALL, ſheriff
Prince-George's county.

Prince-George's county, Upper-Marlborough,
6th May, 1793.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next Auguſt court, in St. Mary's county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called HORTON PARK, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, paſſed in the year ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, entitled, An act to mark and bound lands.

3 GEORGE BOOTH.

St. Mary's county.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, ſome time laſt fall, a black MARE COLT, about thirteen hands and an half high, neither docked nor branded. The owner is requeſted to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GREENBURY TREAKLE.

Elk-Ridge. 3X

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for ANNE-ARUNDEL county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the 20th of May next, and will ſit for twenty days thereafter, to hear and determine the complaints and appeals of any perſons who may think themſelves grieved by their property being over-valued.

By order, NICH. HARWOOD,
clk. com. tax.
3X

John Randall,

Has removed to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert [illegible],

Where he has juſt opened,

A General Aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS,

Which he will ſell cheap

For Caſh, Country Produce, or on Credit to his Friends and Cuſtomers. 4

The ſubſcriber, at the [illegible] Coach of [illegible], [illegible] the market-houſe, [illegible] Joſeph Clarke's book ſtore, [illegible] his friends, that he has juſt [illegible] and for ſale, by the late arrivals from [illegible] a GENERAL and ELEGANT

ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING of

GERMAN Linens; ⅞ and ⅘ Iriſh Linens; Sheetings; Dowlaſs, ſtriped Holland; ⅞ Cotton ſtripes, and Bed-Ticking; Mancheſtery, and Hoſiery.

A beautiful choice of Printed Cottons; Muſlins; Muſlinets, and Dimities, &c. &c.

Alſo, I have in the GROCERY LINE, Old Jamaica Spirits, Inferior Rums, Brandies, Holland Gin, Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines;—Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin, Congo, and Bohea Teas; Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars; Molaſſes, Capers, Olives, Anchovies, Eſſence of real Gorgona Anchovies, Muſtard, Jar and Keg Raiſins, Soft Shell Almonds, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, &c. All which articles, will be ſold on the moſt advantageous terms the buyer can poſſibly expect.

3X WILLIAM WELLS.

To be Rented, or Leaſed,

In Lower-Marlborough,

A VALUABLE ACRE of LAND, with an elegant ſtore-houſe and room with a fire-place, kitchen, ſtable, garden and yard, convenient either for a ſtore or a dwelling houſe. Any perſon inclinable, may have it on reaſonable terms, by applying to captain Joſeph David in ſaid town, or to the ſubſcriber, living near five miles from the town.

JAMES WILSON LAWRENCE.

Calvert county. 3X

Piſcataway, April 25, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber wants a BAR-KEEPER, at his tavern at this place, to whom ſufficient wages will be given. None need apply unleſs they can be ſufficiently recommended for their ſobriety, honeſty and induſtry.

3X EDWARD EDELEN.

THOSE perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of Mr. WILLIAM ATKINSON, late of Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, are earneſtly requeſted to exhibit their accounts, legally atteſted, to

3 F. GREEN, J. CLAPHAM, } Executors.

May 1, 1793.

BOARD,

By the day, week, &c.

May be had at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Charles-ſtreet.

JAMES THOMAS.

Annapolis, April, 1793. 5

THE COMMISSIONERS of the federal buildings want to employ FOUR SETS of SAWYERS, immediately in the city of Waſhington; one ſet to be well acquainted with ſawing mahogany. Application to be made to Mr. JAMES HOBEN, in the city. As the employment will be ſteady, it may therefore be an object.

George-town, December 5, 1792. 10

City of WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.

A NUMBER of LOTS in this city, will be offered for SALE at auction, by the COMMISSIONERS, on the ſeventeenth day of September next. One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, the reſidue in three equal annual payments, with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

8 JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk
to the commiſſioners.

Extract of an act of the general aſſembly of Maryland, "concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Waſhington."

"*Be it enacted*, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid territory which lies within this ſtate, in the ſame manner as if he was a citizen of this ſtate; and the ſame lands may be conveyed by him, and tranſmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this ſtate: *Provided*, That no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any other or further privilege of a citizen."

SAMUEL HUTTON,

COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to return his thanks to the public for their paſt favours, and hopes to continue the ſame; he ſtill carries on the above buſineſs in all its various branches as uſual; he will furniſh any thing in his line of buſineſs on a ſhort notice, as he has a quantity of remarkable well ſeaſoned timber, and other materials, on hand for the ſaid purpoſe.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH, who will receive great encouragement and conſtant employment. 6

—ALSO,—

TWO APPRENTICES to the coach-making buſineſs, from the age of 14 to 16 years.

Corn-Hill-ſtreet, Annapolis, April 5, 1793.

To be SOLD,

At Auction,

On MONDAY the [illegible] day of June next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter, [illegible] at public ſale, [illegible] ſale, if ſo public notice will be given,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, being part of Litchworth's Chance, containing [illegible] 600 acres, lying in Calvert county, 70 miles from Baltimore-town, and two from the Cheſapeake bay; on which is a large thriving apple-orchard and a number of other excellent fruit-trees, about 250 acres of excellent wood-land, and between 20 and 30 acres of prime meadow ground, two tobacco houſes, one of which is in tolerable good repair, other buildings are but temporary. The terms of payment will be one third in hand, the other two thirds in one and two years, with intereſt from the day of ſale. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. Gideon Dare, merchant, Calvert county, who will ſhew the property on application, or to the ſubſcriber, at Mr. Gerard Hopkins's, cabinet-maker, Gay-ſtreet, Baltimore.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

Baltimore, April 25, 1793. 4

Rezin Davidge,

At the Sign of the Scales, Church-ſtreet,

Moſt reſpectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he hath juſt received and now opened a GENERAL

Aſſortment of Groceries,

Amongſt which are the following ARTICLES, to wit:

PORT, Liſbon, and Sherry Wines; Jamaica Spirits, French Brandy, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Porter, Geneva; Vinegar, Spirits of Turpentine, Anchovies, Capers, Raiſins, Plums, Starch, Copperas, Rice, Barley; Almonds, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cheeſe, Durham beſt flower of Muſtard, Pepper, Chocolate, Coffee, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars; Freſh Hyſon, Souchong, Green and Congo Teas; Soap, Candles, Molaſſes, Table Oil, Blue, Indigo, and various other articles too tedious to mention.

The ſubſcriber has alſo for SALE, a quantity of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon; particularly a parcel of fine Nankeens; Ladies and Gentlemens Furred Hatts; Ladies Buff and Gum-bottom Shoes. All of which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices, for CASH. 4

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED, and now OPENING

At Beard's Point Warehouſe,

On SOUTH-RIVER,

The following GOODS,

—VIZ.—

SPIRIT, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Apple and Peach Brandy, Wine, Cordial, Molaſſes, Sugars, Coffee, Hyſon, Hyſon-ſkin and Bohea Teas, Sun-Raiſins, Pepper, Cheeſe, Fine Salt, and eight by ten Window Glaſs.

—ALSO,—

A quantity of Callicoes, India ditto, Muſlins, Muſlinets, coloured and plain Cotton Hoſe, Ladies and Mens coloured Gloves, bordered Marſeilles Quilting, black Sattinet Laſting, ſtriped twilled Nankeen, plain ditto by the piece, Muſlin Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Iriſh Linens, Oſnabrigs, Ticklenburgs, Penknives, Pocket ditto, and caſe Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c. All which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh, Tobacco, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, or any kind of barrel or hogſhead Staves.

N. B. All perſons in arrears to the ſubſcribers, for dealings at their ſtore in Annapolis, either on bond, note or open account, will be good enough to come and ſettle their reſpective balances without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

M. and J. BEARD.

April 30, 1793. 5

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of THOMAS PRYSE, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts legally proved and authenticated, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, to

4X MARGARET PRYSE, Admx.

THE

KNIGHT of MALTA,

An imported JACK,

Will cover at MOUNT VERNON the enſuing ſeaſon, for twelve dollars, and half a dollar to the groom, to be paid at the ſtand.

TRAVELLER,

A full blooded, dark bay HORSE, fifteen hands and an half high, and well formed, will cover at the ſame place, at ſix dollars, and half a dollar to the groom, to be paid as above.

The paſtures are good and well encloſed, (but there will be no warrantee againſt eſcapes or accidents) at half a dollar a week.

5 ANTHONY WHITTING.

Mount Vernon, 20th March, 1793.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.